

CHAPTER

10

Test

DIRECTIONS: Write the appropriate word or phrase in the blank.

1. _____ is anything that establishes a fact or gives us reason to believe something.
2. _____ is the process of thinking and understanding and drawing conclusions about evidence.
3. _____ is a system of rules to help you reason and think correctly.
4. Anyone who argues from specific instances to a generalization is using _____ reasoning.
5. A _____ allows you to analyze a “typical” example in detail so that you can draw general conclusions.
6. When we reason by _____, we draw conclusions about a situation based on physical evidence.
7. We illustrate by _____ when we compare something unfamiliar with something familiar.
8. _____ reasoning moves from generalizations to a specific instance.
9. _____ are the “do not’s” of logic.
10. A _____ is a faulty argument that occurs because the sample is too small or is not representative.
11. _____ evidence only suggests a conclusion; it does not prove it.
12. If two events are _____ related, one caused the other. If they are _____, they merely occur together.
13. A _____ compares two things that are not really the same.

14. Speakers who attempt to divert attention from the matter at hand are _____.

15. _____ occurs when your argument assumes that what you are trying to prove is true.

DIRECTIONS: In the blank write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

_____ 16. You need one argument to make a complete presentation.

_____ 17. To vary your convictions and beliefs simply to please the audience may be expedient, but it is unethical.

_____ 18. A premise is a generalization.

_____ 19. Mark Twain once said, "When you throw dirt, you lose ground."

_____ 20. Circular reasoning is sound reasoning.

DIRECTIONS: Write responses to the following.

21. Give two examples of sound inductive reasoning and two examples of unsound inductive reasoning.

22. Give two examples of sound and two examples of unsound deductive reasoning.

New Speech Terms

1. c
2. i
3. o
4. l
5. b
6. r
7. d
8. a
9. g
10. j
11. s
12. h
13. f
14. q
15. m
16. p
17. k
18. e
19. n

General Vocabulary

1. expedient
2. incorrigible
3. rife
4. distortion
5. rebuffed
6. rigorous
7. integrate
8. degraded
9. segregation
10. inverse
11. internship
12. systematic
13. stringent
14. manipulate
15. systematic
16. segregation

Things to Remember

1. evidence, reasoning
2. sign
3. post hoc
4. statistics
5. Adlai Stevenson
6. circular

7. logic, reasoning
8. sacrificed
9. ethical
10. Salust

Important Concepts

1. Inductive reasoning involves arguing from specific instances to general statements. A special type of inductive reasoning is the case study, which allows us to analyze a “typical” example in great detail so that you can draw general conclusions. Another type is reasoning by sign, in which we draw conclusions about a given situation based on physical evidence. One problem with reasoning by sign is that the signs (circumstantial evidence) may lead us to a wrong conclusion. Another method of inductive reasoning is the analogy, an illustration in which the characteristics of a familiar object or event are used to explain or describe the characteristics of a less familiar object or event. Analogies can be false if they try to compare dissimilar things.
2. Deductive reasoning moves from generalizations to a specific instance. A syllogism is an example of deductive reasoning. A syllogism may not be universally true. The premise (or generalization) may be false as well.
3. The speaker should never abandon convictions to say what the audience wants to hear. A speaker has an obligation to be highly skilled in the use of logical reasoning. One must recognize half-truths and untruths so that those who misuse the power of speech cannot succeed. One must give the audience the truth, and the information it most needs. One must never present false evidence.

Reasoning by Sign

- 1-2. Answers will vary
 3-4. Sample answers might include:

Someone else might have been driving Christina's car, which might also have been stolen. Many people are the same size and have similar voices.

Even if Joe exhibits behaviors that indicate he doesn't care, any number of other things might cause the behavior: insecurity, illness, or worry, for example.

Not all policemen are unethical just because a few might be. The statement is a hasty generalization.

4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. A, C, F
14. C
15. A

Reasoning by Analogy

Answers will vary, but might include the following:

1. The parent provides a protective shell around the pearl, or the child. The child grows from a small "speck of sand" into a beautiful "pearl" under the parent's guidance and care.
2. Instead of "gun-slinging" politics is "mud-slinging." In politics there are bad guys and good guys—and everyone tries to wear the white hat. The hero wins the heart of the girl (the American public). The election is a lot like the shoot-out at OK corral.
3. Both are juicy and "hot." Lovers have attacks of fervor. They can't seem to get enough of each other as long as the "attack" lasts.

Deductive Reasoning

1. Leith must have passed the ACT.
True
2. Rayne must have a D average.
False: Rayne may be on probation for another reason.
3. Chris has had a car wreck.
False: Not all teenagers have car wrecks.
4. You must travel.
True
5. Math II is harder than Math I.
False: Not all believe algebra is harder than geometry.

Recognizing Fallacies in Reasoning

1. B, F
2. E
3. F

Playing with Numbers

1. The film is not the only factor, which makes a good photograph. The photographer's skill is a far more important factor.
2. Perhaps so, at 3:00 a.m. in the morning on Tuesday once every other week. And then only if you stay over Saturday night and don't travel during a black-out period!
3. Probably every doctor would say that any toothpaste reduces cavities because any toothpaste helps keep teeth clean. The claim provides no comparison with other brands that might do a better job.
4. How long did they keep the weight off? How healthy was the program?
5. They preferred your bread to what? To month old crumbs?
6. Perhaps he makes bad errors of other types. Perhaps someone else rebounds twice as often or has three times the assists.

Bad Reasoning Costs Taxpayers Billions!

1. They compared animals to humans, assuming that animals react the same as humans. They did not keep the dosage consistent between animals and humans. They ignored the possibility that chemicals that did not harm animals might still harm humans. They did not keep in mind other factors that might have caused animal illness—confinement, for example.

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Ethics in Speaking

Answers will vary, but should hold to the tenet that the speaker should stand up for what is right and not what is expedient.

Chapter 10 Test

1. evidence
2. reasoning
3. logic
4. inductive
5. case study
6. sign
7. analogy
8. deductive
9. fallacies
10. hasty generalization
11. circumstantial
12. causally, correlated
13. false analogy
14. ignoring the question
15. begging the question
16. F
17. T
18. T
19. F
20. F

21. Answers will vary, but will probably include errors in reasoning by sign, by case study, and by analogy.
22. Answers will vary, but will probably include errors in reasoning by faulty syllogism or false premise.
23. Signs do not prove any sort of causal relationship, merely a likelihood of an occurrence. They seldom provide positive proof.
24. Speakers should tell the truth even when it is not expedient and when the audience does not want to hear it. They need to have good reasoning skills so that they can recognize faults in reasoning themselves. They should never present false evidence.
25. Answers will vary.